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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 March 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We are writing to transmit to you a true copy of the Joint Declaration and the Agreement on Cooperation signed by His Excellency Mr. Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, and Her Excellency Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, at Managua on 30 January 1991 (see annexes I and II respectively).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Cristián TATTENBACH IGLESIAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Costa Rica to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA-CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Nicaragua to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Joint Declaration

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Mr. Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, and the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, meeting in Managua on 30 and 31 January 1991;

Reaffirming the spirit of fraternity and friendship which has traditionally united the two countries and which is now preparing the ground for a new and fruitful relationship;

Bearing in mind that the territorial proximity of their peoples and their constant yearning for freedom have given them a shared destiny, on the basis of a common vision inspired by such lasting values as peace, liberty, democracy and social justice;

Stressing their conviction that the strengthening of bilateral bonds is of paramount importance in promoting the development of their peoples and in furthering the peace and democratization process in Central America, to which they give top priority in their endeavours;

I. Drew attention to the historical significance of the meeting, which marks the beginning of a new chapter in bilateral relations between their peoples and Governments, at a time when most countries of the world have embraced the cause of democracy and when, at the regional level, the peace process in Central America has entered a new and encouraging political and economic phase, in which there is an urgent need to consolidate the gains and usher in an end to warfare and a process of national reconciliation in all the countries, in the conviction that regional peace is indivisible.

II. They reiterated their Governments' firm commitment to promote demilitarization in Central America. In that spirit, they have agreed to make a concerted effort to ensure that the negotiations on security, verification, and the control and limitation of weapons and military forces culminate as soon as possible in the signing of an agreement in that important area. In this connection, the two Governments, as a means of promoting a climate of trust, will make public in Managua, at the next meeting of the Security Commission established under the Esquipulas agreements, their inventories of weapons, and military and security forces.

Within the framework of the activities approved by the Security Commission, they agreed to urge Governments which have special mine-clearing equipment to cooperate with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in mine-clearing operations in the border region, so as to achieve the objectives. They made a similar appeal with the aim of ensuring the disarming of civilians in Nicaragua.

They further decided to make the point that it is important for the Organization of American States (OAS) to play an active role in the effort to

reduce armaments and military forces in Latin America. They decided to make joint efforts and initiatives in OAS to that end.

III. They reiterated their firm commitment to respect, protect and promote all the basic human rights and freedoms without reservations, as a prerequisite for genuine national processes of democratization and reconciliation in Central America.

They noted that this commitment is a key element in the Declaration of Central America as a zone of peace, democracy, freedom and development, recently proclaimed at the Puntarenas summit meeting. This marks the emergence of a fresh approach to the future of the region, and signifies its commitment to the values inspired by the Esquipulas process.

IV. The President of the Republic of Costa Rica placed on record his appreciation to the President of Nicaragua for the gains made in the process of democratization and national reconciliation, as well as for the progress in gradually reducing military forces.

V. After reviewing the current situation in El Salvador, they decided to stress the need to intensify the process of dialogue, with a view to producing an agreement to end the armed conflict, thereby creating a better atmosphere for the forthcoming elections, as well as conditions more conducive to genuine national reconciliation on the basis of unconditional respect for human rights. In this connection, they decided to urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to redouble his efforts to bring about an early solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

VI. They expressed their profound satisfaction with the results of the recent summit meeting at Tuxtla Gutiérrez between the President of the United Mexican States and the Central American Presidents, which has opened up new and encouraging prospects for cooperation and friendship between Mexico and Central America. They expressed their gratitude to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari for that initiative, which is a sterling example of collaboration and coordination for development, in the broadest manifestation of Latin Americanism.

Likewise, they welcomed the fact that, at the Tuxtla Gutiérrez summit meeting, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and Colombia expressed a desire to become involved in the effort towards regional integration.

VII. In reviewing and assessing the state of bilateral relations between their countries, they agreed to establish a binational commission for the purpose of energizing and enhancing cooperation between their respective peoples and Governments.

1. In discussing the question of security, and with a view to working closely to promote progress and ensure peace and quiet in the border region, they agreed to instruct the relevant authorities to streamline and strengthen the machinery for communications and the exchange of information between border command posts, as well as for joint patrols and monitoring, with the aim of preventing and combating trafficking in arms, illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and other criminal acts.

Within the context of the joint efforts to combat drug trafficking, they decided to pool their resources for better monitoring of the border region.

They also drew attention to the valuable opportunities offered by collaboration with Mexico and Colombia in that area, on the basis of their participation in the work of the Central American Commission established under the Agreement on Regional Cooperation for the Eradication of Illicit Traffic in Drugs.

2. On the question of migration between the two countries, they decided to strengthen cooperation in respect of migration controls, using modern computerized systems, and to facilitate the transit of nationals of the two States. To that end, they agreed to abolish visa requirements for holders of diplomatic, official and service passports, and to institute a system of multiple visas for merchants and businessmen.

They welcomed the progress made in respect of voluntary repatriation and the integration of Nicaraguan refugees. To that end, they decided to urge the international community to increase support for cooperation programmes in that area.

3. Taking into account the ongoing development of the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the favourable climate thus created, they agreed that during their respective presidential terms, they would work to produce agreements on the delimitation of maritime zones.

4. Within the framework of close cooperation on environmental issues, they agreed to continue promoting development of the project entitled "International system of areas protected for peace (SIAPAZ)", and urged the international community to support that valuable initiative.

5. The Presidents, after looking thoroughly into the issues of trade, investments, cooperation and debt within the context of the exceptional circumstances currently obtaining in Nicaragua and the decisions adopted in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Declaration of Puntarenas, agreed to instruct their respective Ministers of Economic Affairs and Development to continue studying a broad agenda that would include such issues as economic complementarity, creation of financial mechanisms and the active participation of private entrepreneurs from both countries in the national development efforts.

6. Discussing cooperation in the area of health, the President of Nicaragua expressed profound gratitude for Costa Rica's gift of a significant batch of medicines, which constitutes a further gesture of traditional Costa Rican solidarity. The President of Costa Rica confirmed the keen interest of his Government in furthering this cooperation in such areas as the training of technical personnel and the expansion of health assistance programmes.

They drew attention to the remarkable increase in cooperative and interrelated activities in the area of health between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and, in that context, expressed their very strong support for the execution of the second stage of the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama, implemented

context, expressed their very strong support for the execution of the second stage of the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama, implemented with assistance from PAHO/WHO, which is to be submitted to the international conference on health to be held in Madrid in May.

7. The Presidents underscored the importance of educational exchanges in the development process. The President of Costa Rica expressed his Government's interest in facilitating cooperation in this area by establishing quotas and scholarships for Nicaraguan students at the National University and at the University of Costa Rica and by offering to set up, in Nicaragua, university centres for distance education within the context of the programmes of the National University for Distance Education (UNED).

8. The Presidents agreed to underscore the great importance of the ministerial meeting, in Managua, on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the countries of Central America and Panama and the Group of Three as the starting-point for a new phase of cooperation between the two regions.

VIII. The Presidents, within the context of the proclamation issued by the President of Costa Rica, concerning a new ecological order of international cooperation, agreed to pursue joint efforts in order to further the principles contained in that crucial initiative.

IX. They expressed their very deep concern at the evolution of events in the Persian Gulf, stemming from the illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, and called most earnestly for a prompt resolution of the conflict on the basis of respect for international law and, in particular, for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that govern peaceful coexistence between States, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

X. The Presidents expressed their very strong condemnation of the attack carried out the previous day on the President of Guatemala, Jorge Serrano Elías, and confirmed their solidarity with the democratic process in that sister country.

In thanking the Nicaraguan Government and people for the great courtesy extended to him, during his stay, President Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, invited the President of Nicaragua to pay an official visit to Costa Rica in the near future.

The Presidents signed this Joint Declaration in the city of Managua, Republic of Nicaragua, on 31 January 1991.

Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier
President of the Republic of
Costa Rica

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
President of the Republic of
Nicaragua

ANNEX II

Cooperation on agreement between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua

The Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, considering that their States share a common border and that the peoples and Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have coinciding interests,

Conscious of the importance of intensifying relations of cooperation between the Parties, without detriment to their international commitments,

Convinced that economic growth and the well-being of their peoples are essential to the achievement and consolidation of genuinely democratic, pluralistic and participatory systems,

Resolved to consolidate, strengthen and breathe new life into relations between their peoples, giving them renewed momentum in the context of a new vision of cooperation through concrete, specific and coordinated actions in areas of mutual interest,

Expressing their conviction that it is essential to promote and coordinate collaboration between their peoples and Governments through binational mechanisms responsible for executing the activities and programmes to be established between Costa Rica and Nicaragua,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Presidents agree to strengthen and expand cooperation and concerted action in the following areas: political affairs, security affairs, affairs relating to the border and to migration, affairs relating to the environment and health, affairs relating to property and finance, economic and commercial affairs, educational and cultural affairs and affairs relating to tourism.

Article 2

The Presidents agree to establish a Binational Commission, presided over by the authorized representatives of the two countries and consisting of representatives of the Governments and private sectors, to follow up, evaluate and identify activities, programmes and projects in the areas set forth in article 1 of this Agreement.

The organs of the Binational Commission shall be:

I. The Presidential Meeting

II. The Meeting of Ministers

III. The Bilateral Technical Group.

Article 3

The Presidents of the two countries shall meet once a year, alternately in Costa Rica and in Nicaragua, with a view to reviewing, evaluating and promoting relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and also in order to identify the general guidelines for action which shall be recorded in the Final Act to be issued at the conclusion of their meetings.

Article 4

With a view to discussing, exchanging views on and preparing the programme of work for the Presidential Meeting, the Meeting of Ministers, presided over by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries and consisting of the appropriate ministers in accordance with the areas outlined in article 1, shall convene once a year.

Article 5

The Presidents agree to establish a Bilateral Technical Group as the mechanism for following up the activities, programmes and projects established by and stemming from this Agreement. This Group shall be made up of the various national institutions and shall be responsible for coordinating and executing the programmes, activities and projects relating to cooperation and concerted action developed within the context of this Agreement.

Article 6

In each country the Bilateral Technical Group shall be presided over by representatives of the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Article 7

The Bilateral Technical Group shall report every six months to the Meeting of Ministers; the latter may hold a special meeting for the purpose of considering and evaluating the report.

Article 8

On the basis of the report received, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of both countries shall report and make recommendations to their Presidents concerning the state of relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Article 9

This Agreement shall remain in force for an initial period of five years and shall be extended automatically for further five-year periods, without prejudice to the right of each Party to terminate the Agreement by notifying the other in writing of its desire to do so; such notification shall take effect six months later.

This Agreement shall come into force 60 days after the date of its signature.

The provisions of this Agreement shall not affect any rights or obligations which the signatory countries may have contracted in relation to other agreements, conventions or treaties signed between them.

In witness whereof, they sign this Agreement in two equally authentic copies in the city of Managua, Nicaragua, on 31 January 1991.

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
President of Nicaragua

Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier
President of Costa Rica

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your inquiry dated 23 January 1991 regarding any action taken by the Government of Japan to alleviate the economic problems resulting from the application of sanctions against Iraq, I have the honour to transmit herewith information regarding Japanese economic assistance to Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, as well as to Sri Lanka and the Philippines (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Aid of the Government of Japan to States that are adjacent to the Gulf crisis area

In September 1990, the Government of Japan announced that it would extend economic co-operation of approximately $US 2 billion to Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, which were experiencing serious economic difficulties as a result of the Gulf crisis.

(a) At the time of his visit to these Middle Eastern countries in October 1990, Prime Minister Kaifu announced that the Government of Japan would provide untied emergency commodity loans (ECLs) of $US 600 million, with the very low interest rate of 1 per cent, and that, in response to the urgent requests of these Governments, Japan was prepared to extend additional project assistance of $US 370 million. The procedures for the provision of ECLs have now been completed:

Jordan	$250 million (ECL $100 million; other, $150 million)
Turkey	$300 million (ECL $200 million; other, $100 million)
Egypt	$420 million (ECL $300 million; other, $120 million)

(b) In addition, in the light of developments in the area, including the outbreak of war between the multinational forces and Iraq, which increased the economic impact on the front-line countries, and recognizing the need to address the situation promptly, on 5 February the Government of Japan decided to allocate the remaining $US 1.03 billion (in untied ECLs, with the interest rate of 1 per cent), as follows:

Jordan	$450 million
Turkey	$400 million
Egypt	$180 million

The total economic cooperation to be extended to each country is as follows:

Jordan	$700 million
Turkey	$700 million
Egypt	$600 million
Total	$2 billion

Official development assistance loan to Sri Lanka

The Government of Japan has decided to extend an official development assistance (ODA) loan of up to 38.353 billion yen to the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in order to contribute to the economic development of the country. Notes were exchanged on 8 January at Colombo between Mr. Isamu Nitta, Japan's Ambassador to Sri Lanka, and Mr. Ramalingam Paskaralingam, Secretary, Ministry of Finance of Sri Lanka.

This loan is made available from the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, under the following terms:

For project loans - interest rate, 2.5 per cent per annum; repayment period, 30 years (including a 10-year grace period); procurement method, general untied;

For the Greater Colombo Telecommunications Network Improvement Project - LDC untied for consulting services and LDC untied for other projects;

For the Economic Restructuring Loan - interest rate, 2.5 per cent per annum; repayment period, 25 years (including a seven-year grace period); procurement method, general untied.

The present ODA loan will be used for the following:

(1) Project loans

(a) Greater Colombo Telecommunications Network Improvement Project (II) (up to 10.968 billion yen);

(b) Port of Colombo Extension Project (II) (up to 11.021 billion yen);

(c) Samanalawewa Hydroelectric Power Project (III) (up to 3.264 billion yen);

(2) Economic Restructuring Loan (up to 13.1 billion yen).

In view of the serious effects which the situation in the Gulf is having on the Sri Lankan economy, the present loan is 27 per cent higher than that of the previous fiscal year, and the "quickly disbursed" non-project part is more than four times higher. The loan is made with a view to supporting the country's structural adjustment efforts and to improving its balance of payments. With this loan, the ODA loans which Japan has extended to Sri Lanka amount to a total of 267.316 billion yen.

Aid to the Republic of the Philippines

On 26 February 1991, the Government of Japan announced that it would extend to the Government of the Philippines in the fiscal year 1990 the following official development assistance of up to a total of 205.3 billion yen (equivalent to approximately $US 1.57 billion) in support of ongoing economic reforms and in view of the country's present economic difficulties.

I. Loan aid

1. 28.2 billion yen has been provided for the reconstruction of districts suffering earthquake damage.

2. 36.7 billion yen will be extended by the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund under the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Japan Development Fund.

3. 120.4 billion yen will be extended for projects and non-projects under the 17th Yen Loan Package:

(a) Project loan:

83.4 billion yen for 14 selected projects in accordance with the developmental targets of the Medium-term Development Plan and to address issues of environmental protection and natural resources conservation;

(b) Non-project loan:

37 billion yen will be extended in a co-financing arrangement with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in the light of the present condition of the Philippine economy, which has been seriously affected by the Gulf situation.

II. Grant aid and technical cooperation

The Government of Japan will extend grant aid of 20 billion yen in fiscal year 1990. Most of the projects concerned are in the area of basic human needs and are in support of the Medium-Term Development Plan, whose major aim is the elimination of poverty.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to convey, with deep regret, that some Sudanese nationals resident in Kuwait are being subjected, among nationals of other countries, to atrocities, humiliation and inhuman harassment by irresponsible elements among the Kuwaiti people. The incidents reported showed that at least one Sudanese national was murdered in cold blood in one of the streets of Kuwait City before the eyes of his wife, who was later subjected to the most indecent and inhuman treatment. This incident was reported by the British paper The Independent on Sunday, 3 March 1991, as well as by other Arab and international mass media. Worse, a number of other similar incidents of killing and maltreatment of Sudanese in Kuwait were also reported to have occurred.

The Government of the Sudan hereby requests the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to intervene with the Kuwaiti authorities in order to investigate and put an end to such heinous atrocities, which are now taking place in liberated Kuwait.

The will and determination the United Nations and its organs have exhibited in the process of liberating Kuwait should now continue and persist in order to protect, maintain and safeguard the human rights of each and every individual in that country, in conformity with the norms of international law and human rights.

Furthermore, the Sudan strongly hopes that the legitimate authorities of the State of Kuwait will expeditiously enforce law and order and assume their

responsibilities as regards the protection of Sudanese and other foreign nationals living in Kuwait and bring to justice those responsible for the said atrocities.

Prompt action by the Kuwaiti authorities in this direction will definitely improve the existing situation of inter-Arab relations and enhance the spirit of understanding, co-operation and mutual respect.

I should be grateful to you if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joseph LAGU
Permanent Representative

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 20 March 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention a recent joint decision by Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus to celebrate 1 April as a national holiday. This date marks the beginning of the violent activities of the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization EOKA in Cyprus aimed at annexing the island to Greece (ENOSIS).

I need not go into the details of EOKA's violent activities in Cyprus since 1955, aimed at eliminating anybody who stood in the way of their irredentist ambitions. These are well-known and well-documented facts. Suffice it to say that this terrorist organization, which caused untold bloodshed and suffering in the island since the mid-1950s, remained active throughout the 1960s and the 1970s. It was the offshoot of this organization, the notorious EOKA-B, that collaborated with the Greek Junta in staging the coup d'état of 15 July 1974, which brought the self-confessed killer, Nicos Sampson, to power. EOKA remains a potent force within the Greek Cypriot community even today and the best evidence that the "EOKA spirit" is alive on the Greek Cypriot side is the decision of Greece and the Greek Cypriot side to designate 1 April as an official holiday.

At a time when your representatives are continuing their contacts with the two sides with a view to achieving progress in the negotiating process within the framework of resolution 649 (1990), the Turkish Cypriot side regards this latest action by the Greek Cypriot side and Greece as a new manifestation of their longstanding hostility towards the Turkish Cypriot people and their continued lack of political will to reach accommodation with the Turkish Cypriots. Indeed, this new move reinforces our concern that the joint Greek and Greek Cypriot front has no interest whatsoever in working within the established framework and procedures towards reaching a settlement through negotiations as envisaged by Security Council resolution 649 (1990).

The Turkish Cypriot side, which has cooperated fully with you and has again displayed maximum flexibility, deeply regrets this decision of the Greek Cypriot leadership taken in conjunction with the Greek Government, as a new blow to prospects for better relations between the two peoples, and a clear contravention of paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990).

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 21 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Violent and criminal actions are being continuously committed against the Palestinians still living in Kuwait who number around 150,000.

Examples of such actions are beating, torturing to death, detaining and kidnapping of thousands, imposing a siege on areas where Palestinians live and excluding them from getting available essentials of life, including food, thus, creating an unbearable situation of suffering and fear. Here I would like to draw your attention to the wide coverage by the media of this situation.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has made unlimited efforts and contacts with Arab and friendly Governments in order to bring this tragedy to an immediate end. It once more calls upon all to do everything they can in this respect.

While I recall my letter of 6 March 1991 on the very same situation (A/45/972-S/22337), I reiterate the responsibility of the international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council, for the safety and well-being of Palestinian civilians in Kuwait under the present prevailing circumstances.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 20 March 1991 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on Japan's policy towards the Middle East in the short term (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 20 March 1991 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on Japan's policy towards the Middle East in the short term

1. The Middle East is a region of vital importance to Japan and the international community as a whole, with respect to international peace and security as well as to stable energy supplies. It is extremely important for Japan to assume its proper share of responsibility for the stability and prosperity of the international community, and to participate in efforts to address the problems in the Middle East as well as the global questions raised by the Gulf crisis.

2. Japan needs to enhance mutual understanding with the countries in the Middle East, for example, by promoting the exchange of persons with these countries.

3. Policies towards the Middle East should be formulated based on the principle of respect for the wishes and initiatives of the nations in the region and in a way that will assist their efforts.

4. The Government of Japan will actively participate in the process of securing stability and prosperity in the Middle East and in the world.

Its current thinking and the measures it intends to take are as follows:

1. Security in the Middle East

(a) Should the United Nations set up a peace-keeping operation, Japan will explore how it might extend financial and other assistance to such United Nations activities, according to their modalities;

(b) Japan will promote political dialogue on issues relating to security in the Gulf with the Middle East States, the front-line States and major States outside the region;

(c) Japan will encourage the efforts of the Gulf States to attain regional stability through cooperation for their sound economic development.

2. Arms control and disarmament

(a) In the light of the experiences gained in the Gulf crisis, and with a view to enhancing transparency and openness in international transfers of conventional weapons, Japan will contribute, mainly within the framework of the United Nations, to activities to establish standards and rules, including a system of reporting to the United Nations. Japan will call upon the countries concerned to consider improving and strengthening their legal and administrative frameworks for voluntary restrictions on the export of conventional weapons;

(b) As regards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons), as well as missiles, Japan will endeavour to improve and strengthen the safeguard arrangements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and international frameworks for controlling the export of materials and equipment for such weapons. Japan will also expedite the process towards an early conclusion of the convention banning chemical weapons;

(c) On global arms control and disarmament, Japan proposes that the United Nations hold a Conference on Disarmament in Japan. Japan will present its positive stance in this conference, as well as in the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva.

3. Peace process in the Middle East

(a) Japan's basic position on this matter is the attainment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace through

(i) Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories,

(ii) The recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent State, and

(iii) The recognition of Israel's right to exist, based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

Upholding this position, Japan will strengthen political dialogue with the major parties and countries concerned and participate actively in international efforts to promote an effective peace process;

(b) In view of the plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, Japan will take appropriate measures to help support them and will consider the provision of emergency food aid;

(c) Japan will further promote various types of exchange with Israel, including the exchange of eminent persons;

(d) Japan supports the holding of an international conference as a framework of negotiations for achieving peace in the Middle East.

4. Economic reconstruction

(a) The Government of Japan will promptly extend humanitarian assistance to Kuwait if Kuwaiti authorities so desire. As for humanitarian assistance to Iraq, due consideration should be given to the appeals of international organizations, and should be extended in concert with other countries.

(b) Reconstruction aid for Kuwait will be extended mainly in the field of technical cooperation. As for reconstruction aid for Iraq, Japan will carefully follow changes in the Iraqi regime.

(c) Assistance to countries both in and outside of the region whose economies have been adversely affected by the Gulf crisis will be extended as appropriate, mainly through bilateral aid.

5. Cooperation in the field of environment

(a) Japan will extend as much cooperation as possible for reversing the damages caused to the environment by oil spills and the burning of oil wells.

Japan has dispatched a team to survey the oil spill and other environmental pollution, in addition to the materials and equipment it already sent to the region to combat the oil spill. Local needs will be identified based on the results of the survey, and possible cooperation measures will be taken.

(b) Japan will consider ways to extend cooperation in response to the appeals of international organizations.

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Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 March 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 March 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 14 March 1991 addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. Petros Eftychiou, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Greek Cypriots at the United Nations, which has been circulated as document A/45/976-S/22352.

While not intending to dwell on each of the unfounded allegations made in that letter, for they do not really merit a reply, I wish to refer to two particular points contained in the letter.

Firstly, I wish to point out that Mr. Eftychiou's description of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as an "illegal entity created in the occupied part of Cyprus by Turkey" reveals, once again, the manner in which the Greek Cypriots regard the Turkish Cypriot people, with whom they are supposed to be not only equal negotiating parties but also equal partners in a future federation, as envisaged by Security Council resolution 649 (1990). Your Excellency will appreciate that such continued slander against the Turkish Cypriot side causes great indignation amongst the Turkish Cypriot people and only reinforces our suspicion that the current mentality of the Greek Cypriot side continues to be utterly unprepared for any new political association with the Turkish Cypriots based on equality and mutual respect.

Secondly, I would like to remind the Greek Cypriot representative that his "call upon Turkey to return to the negotiating table" is both misdirected and irrelevant. Turkey is not a party to the Cyprus issue which is a question between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples. Had Mr. Eftychiou carefully read the text of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), to which he pays lip service, he would have observed that this resolution "calls upon the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects ..."

Furthermore, any call for a return to the negotiating table could only be directed at the Greek Cypriot side, which has a history of evading serious negotiations and preferring instead false propaganda. It is unfortunate that this continues to be the case, as is evident from Mr. Eftychiou's letter.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
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TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI
PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN
RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, I bring the following to your immediate attention:

The situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate at an alarming pace. Israel, the occupying Power, remains persistent in its violation of human rights, international law and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as United Nations resolutions and particularly Security Council resolutions.

On 24 March 1991, Israel, the occupying Power, decided to expel four Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory, their names are as follows:

1. Jamal Abid El Nasser Abu Jabal, 23 years old, from Jabaliya Camp in Gaza.

2. Muin Mohammad Husam, 31 years old, from Jabaliya Camp in Gaza.

3. Hashim Ahmed Ali, 31 years old, from Jabaliya Camp in Gaza.

4. Jamal Mohammad Abu-Eljedian, 34 years old, from Beit Lahiaya in Gaza.

Again, Palestine stresses that their expulsion constitutes a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and numerous United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular Security Council resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989), 641 (1989) and 681 (1990).

Israel, the occupying Power, should be made to ensure the safe and immediate return of all those expelled Palestinians to their homes and to desist from committing further such violations.

This situation requires immediate action from the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 23
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to condemn the decision by Israel, the occupying Power, to continue its deportations of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory.

According to The New York Times of 25 March 1991, the Israeli Defence Minister has ordered the deportation of four residents of the Gaza Strip suspected of directing and taking part in violent acts against Israel. They are: Jamal Abid El Nasser Abu Jabal, 23; Muin Mohammad Husam, 31; Hashim Ahmed Ali, 31, all from Jabaliya refugee camp; and Jamal Mohammad Abu-Eljedian, 34, from Beit Lahiaya. The deportations were ordered following recent stabbing attacks against Israelis, although the four men have not been accused of involvement in any of the attacks.

The New York Times also reported that since the beginning of the intifadah, Israel has deported at least 69 Palestinians, in violation of article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and several resolutions of the Security Council.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is gravely concerned at the increasing imposition of harsh collective punishment against the population of the occupied Palestinian territory, such as curfews, school closings, administrative detention, and other repressive measures contrary to Israel's obligations as the occupying Power. The Committee is also greatly concerned at recent statements by Israeli officials indicating an intention to increase the number and size of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian

territory and showing intransigence towards efforts to promote a just political settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

In light of these disturbing developments, the Committee wishes to reaffirm the imperative need for the international community, and in particular the High Contracting Parties to the fourth Geneva Convention, to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for its obligations under the Convention, and to take all necessary measures to ensure effective protection for the Palestinians living under occupation, as well as to redouble its efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Acting Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you as follows:

In recent months, and even after the liberation of Kuwait, some irresponsible parties have been seeking to sow discord by reiterating biased statements directed against the State, the Government and the people of Kuwait, which suffered greatly as a result of a tyrannical occupation to which Kuwaitis and other residents, entire residential districts and their population, as well as the land, the air and the sea, fell victim. On the eve of the liberation of Kuwait, these parties began to warn of a "massacre" and lamented in advance the fate of certain groups, while remaining silent concerning the emigration of about 100,000 Palestinians, the confiscation of their property and even the death of some of them during the tyrannical Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. We observe leaders seeking to spread sedition instead of extending a helping hand; at the present time, they are treating Kuwait and its population in a malevolent and hostile manner, instead of a spirit of friendship and brotherhood. They are spreading rumours concerning the treatment of non-Kuwaiti residents who, in actual fact, feel an intense desire to see the re-establishment of peace and security for all Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti residents.

Since the recovery of its authority over its national territory, the Government of Kuwait has been diligently endeavouring to restore security and stability and protect its nationals and other residents in accordance with the law and in a manner consistent with international conventions. While exercising its

powers in regard to the process of repopulation, as well as reconstruction, the Government has affirmed that every member of society is legally responsible for his actions and that no violations will be permitted against nationals or other residents. In confirmation of this policy, the Government invited the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit any detainees in Kuwait, to interview them in private and to submit reports to the authorities for the investigation of any violations of their rights. Furthermore, the Government appointed a representative of the Ministry of Justice at each detention centre to monitor and investigate any allegation concerning violation of the rights of nationals or other residents of any nationality.

While lamenting its martyrs and attempting to extinguish the flames which the aggressor and its allies kindled in the land and in the hearts of our people, Kuwait calls upon all persons to extinguish the flames of sedition which are being fanned by biased parties and to help it to normalize the situation in the true interests not only of Kuwait but of the world as a whole.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 2 April 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 April 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 19 March 1991 addressed to you by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, Representative of the Greek Cypriots at the United Nations, which has been circulated as document A/46/118-S/22363, and to enclose herewith the text of the resolution adopted by the Parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus concerning the decision taken by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991 on the Cyprus question (see appendix).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Resolution adopted by the Parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus declaring the decision taken by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991 on the Cyprus question as invalid

The Parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus declares the following in connection with the one-sided decision which the European Parliament took on 14 March 1991 on the Cyprus question at the instigation of a minority comprising its Greek and pro-Greek Cypriot members.

1. This decision, which was taken without hearing the Turkish Cypriot people who have an equal political and legal status and a distinct national, cultural and religious identity in Cyprus, impairs the respectability of the European Parliament.

2. This decision, disregarding the fact that the Cyprus question which has been continuing for the last 28 years can, as also reiterated in Security Council resolution 649 (1990), only be solved with the free will and consent of the two communities, completely ignores the fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot people and casts a shadow upon international legitimacy, principles of rule of law and justice.

3. It reminds the European Parliament that the two politically equal communities in Cyprus, established in 1960 a partnership State in which the sovereignty was jointly exercised; that this State was destroyed as a result of the Turkish Cypriot partner being thrown out of all the organs of the partnership State by the Greek Cypriot partner through the use of force in 1963; that the international community kept silent during the threats and attacks to which Turkish Cypriots were subjected during the years 1963-1974; and that the Turkish intervention of 1974 under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee which was at the same time an attempt to protect human rights, prevented the annexation of Cyprus to Greece and brought about the peace and stability that has been prevailing on the island since then.

4. This decision, which was taken by the European Parliament as a result of the efforts of the Greek and pro-Greek Cypriot members to make the European Communities, which includes Greece as well, an intervening party to the Cyprus question, to which it is not a party, on the one hand, deepens the separation in Cyprus and on the other hand adversely affects the current efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in search of a bi-communal and bi-zonal solution, within the framework of resolution 649 (1990), to which the Turkish Cypriot side is contributing in a positive and constructive way.

5. It invites the European Parliament to give, before everything else, equal right of say to the Turkish Cypriot side; not to remain silent before the discriminatory practices and violations of human rights which Greek Cypriots and some third parties deem fit to inflict upon the Turkish Cypriot people in the fields of transportation, communication, sports, cultural contacts, tourism and trade, in violation of the fundamental principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris; and to exert efforts for bringing them to an end.

6. In view of the above, it declares that decisions of the European Parliament, in which the Turkish Cypriot side has not participated on equal bases with the Greek Cypriot side cannot have any legal validity. Neither can the European Parliament contribute in a positive and constructive way to the Cyprus question with such decisions the application of which is not possible.

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AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the past few days, the Gaza district has witnessed systematic attacks by the Israeli army of occupation resulting in the wounding and killing of many civilians living in the area. On 28 March 1991, a reoccurrence of such aggressive action took place at Rafah, in both the city and the camp. During the morning, the Israeli army opened fire on a crowd of Palestinian civilians, instantly killing Sami Zaid Abd Ela'l, 20 years old. In the afternoon, a larger crowd of Palestinian civilians demanding the release of the body of Sami was attacked by the Israeli army, who opened heavy fire at them, killing and wounding more than 60 persons. Among the killed was Anwar Joma', a child, 12 years old, who was shot with four bullets in the head. Among the wounded, four are seriously wounded.

This behaviour by Israel, the occupying Power, is brutal and is in direct violation of civilized internationally recognized human laws and principles, as well as Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. This further

deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in addition to the curfew conditions, is compounding new difficulties upon an already unbearable situation.

We call upon the international community to give the necessary attention, with urgency, to the dangerous situation in the occupied Palestinian territory and to provide for the needed international protection to the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the
United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.